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A NEW HEILPRINIA FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO

By A. A. OLSSON

Heilprinia was proposed by Grabau in 1904 as a full genus to include a number of Recent and late Tertiary fusoid shells from the Atlantic coastal states and the Antillean region, which differ from *Fusinus* (*Fusus*) in having the nuclear whorls sculptured with strong axial riblets over their entire surface, whereas in true *Fusinus* the whorls of the protoconch are largely smooth except on the final half turn, which is sculptured with riblets and sometimes spiral threads. *Fusus caloosaensis* Heilprin, a Pliocene species from Florida, Grabau selected as the genotype. Most species of *Heilprinia* are stout, closely coiled, with a relatively short spire and well-rounded, convex whorls. The anterior canal is long, straight or moderately twisted. Axial ribs are present on the earlier whorls, usually fading out on the penultimate and final turns. At maturity the parietal callus generally thickens to form a high, free-edged, laminar blade. Several fossil species and subspecies have been named from the Miocene and Pliocene formations of the Atlantic states, and occur as far north as Maryland and Virginia. *Fusinus barbarensis* (Trask), from the Pliocene of California, was at first considered to be a *Heilprinia* by Grabau, but later transferred to another group named *Barbarofusus* by Grabau and Shimer, 1909.

The shell herein described under the name *Fusinus* (*Heilprinia*) *dowianus,* new species is the second Recent species of the subgenus. It differs strikingly from *Fusinus* (*Heilprinia*) *timessus* (Dall) by its longer, more slender form and higher spire. In these respects, *F. dowianus* is more similar to *F.*

caloosaensis of the Caloosahatchee Pliocene of southern Florida. Five specimens were collected by Mr. Thomas Dow of which three have been examined in the course of this study.

FUSINUS (HEILPRINIA) DOWIANUS, new species Plate 8, figs. 2, 3

The shell is moderately large, fusiform, the spire a little shorter than the length of the aperture and anterior canal. Spire is relatively slender, composed of about twelve whorls including the nucleus. General ground color of the shell is white except for a portion of the spire which has a pink or amber color which is deepest between the ribs and around the suture. The nucleus is that typical of the subgenus and composed of one and a half whorls finely sculptured over the entire surface by strong, axial riblets (about sixteen to the turn); the color of the protoconch is a deep amber brown. The change from the nuclear stage to the nepionic is sharp and abrupt, indicated by the assumption of spiral sculpture. Whorls are well-rounded, their convexity being accentuated by the coarse ribs which persist through over the penultimate whorl, fading out only on the back of the body-whorl in a fully adult specimen. The ribs and their interspaces are crossed by strong, ridge-like spiral threads, rather well spaced, the concave intervals between them marked by still smaller secondary and tertiary spirals, the whole crossed by longitudinals imparting a coarse, cross-etched effect which shows best on the whorls of the spire. The anterior canal is fairly long and slender, about one-third the total length, thick and straight in the upper section, more slender and slightly twisted in the lower, the canal itself narrow and open along its whole length. The aperture is semilunate, the outer lip strongly and deeply lirate within. Inner lip has a callous spread over the parietal wall which in the adult shell becomes free in its lower part to form a high, wide, wing-like blade. Operculum corneous, thick, of the usual *Fusinus* type.

Length 137 mm., aperture and canal 83 mm., greater diameter 39.3 mm.

Of this splendid species, three specimens have been seen. The largest shell selected as the type has a length of 137 mm. and, except for a slightly weathered protoconch, is well-preserved in other respects. *Fusinus timessus,* the only other known Recent

species of *Heilprinia,* is generally a smaller and stouter shell, with a wider, more inflated or rounded body-whorl.

This shell, one of the finest species of the subgenus, is named for Mr. Tom Dow of South Miami, who collected all the known specimens.

Locality: Northwest of Caxones Island, off the northeast coast of Honduras, in 30 fathoms.

A NEW SPECIES OF HUMBOLDTIANA FROM TEXAS

By JUAN JOSÉ PARODIZ

Carnegie Museum

HUMBOLDTIANA EDITHAE, n. sp. Plate 9, 3 left figures

Shell subglobose-depressed, deeply umbilicate but with the perforation narrowed by the expansion of the columellar margin of the peristome; rather thin and translucent. Color white, with only two brown bands almost equal in size (4.5 mm. wide at the ends), on the upper and lower part of the last whorl; the separation between the bands is 8.5 mm. on its wider part near the lip; the lower band is not visible from an apical view; each band ends 2.5 mm. from the peristomatic edge, and are perfectly visible inside the aperture. Suture without colored border. 4 whorls — 150°, very convex; * the first 1½ whorls smooth and the following with minute sculpture of pits and radial wrinkles of growth very irregular; the minute granulation continues over the wrinkles. Large aperture, 74.9% of the height of the shell and very oblique, forming an angle of 32° with the columellar axis.

Type: Carnegie Museum no. 42,895, from Mt. Emory at Chisos Mountains (elevation 7000 feet), on granite outcrop, Big Bend National Park, Brewester County, Texas. Coll. Miss Edith H. Long, 1949.

Measurements (in mm.):

Diameter (major)	38.1
Diameter (minor)	31.5
Height	32.7

* For the number of whorls and measure of the angles, Diver's and other methods have been used, as explained by the author in "Physis," XX, 58: 241, Buenos Aires, 1951.